









THE SYDNEY  
MONTHLY OVERLAND  
MAIL.

PER MAIL STEAMER AVOC.

## POLITICAL

By the last mail our readers beyond the colony were informed that the chief political event of the month was the speech of the Treasurer, in which he propounded his scheme for providing Ways and Means to carry on the government of the country. The Budget had been anxiously looked for by the people of all classes. It was known that a majority of the Assembly were in favour of the abolition of the ad valorem duties, and it was expected that those duties would be replaced by a tariff affording sufficient revenue and not open to the same objections in regard to their operation. The schedule of new duties proposed by the Treasurer appeared in our last summary. They were partly measurement and partly specific duties. The Treasurer also intimated his intention of proposing an income tax, and an amendment of the Stamp Duties Act, by which a larger revenue might be obtained from that source. The financial statement was made on the 20th October, last, and such is the volatility of colonial politicians that the matter is still one of debate. There is a strange want of finality. The pertinacity with which discussion of subjects is revived is well illustrated by the course recently taken in committee when, after two nights of incessant talk, and an adverse decision, the proposal of the resolution rejected immediately gave a further chance in other words, but substantially to the same effect.

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At **Hay**, on the 5th instant, a Celestial, named Chang Hoo, murdered Tommy Ah Gong (a gardener) with a spade.

A man, named Cornelius Dugan, was drowned in the Richmond River, on or about the 16th of October last.

A man, named Hood, was drowned on the 14th ultimo, whilst attempting to cross the Three Mile Swamp on the Clarence.

The 9th November was generally observed as a public holiday.

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At **Hay**, on the South Head Road, a married woman named Sarah Kerr, died suddenly of heart disease.

On the 8th instant, at the Glebe, a young man named Charles Graham committed suicide by hanging himself.

An aged man named Jonathan Knowles poisoned himself with arsenic, at Broadbenton Plains, a few days ago.

Last Thursday morning, at the Metropolitan Hotel, King-street East, a public breakfast was given to the Moderator, the ministers, and the representative elders of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. The Hon. John Hay presided.

On Wednesday last Dr. A. Garvan laid the foundation stone of a new Public School at Wallsend, near Newcastle.

instant, when it was read a third time on a division of 17 to 4. It met with a different fate, however, in the Council, where a motion was carried to read it a second time "that day six months."

Mr. Forster, who a short time since was Minister for Lands in the present Administration, moved on the 15th ultimo a resolution affirming that it is desirable that the upset price of Crown lands should be reduced, and that, with a view to offer increased facilities for the settlement and improvement of the country, a bill be passed. Last week this resolution was carried, in opposition to the Government, by a majority of 19 to 15.

All business which which involves many consequences is at a standstill, and useful measures for the benefit of the country, no matter how important, are not likely to receive much attention until the termination of the battle between the "outs" and the "ins."

## NOTES OF THE MONTH.

From the 1st November to the 1st December. On Sunday, the 9th of November, at about 2 p.m., a terrible storm of wind and rain and hail burst over Sydney. In the harbour, Mr. Gruber was upset in a boat and drowned.

On the 24th instant, a horse, attached to an empty cart, was bolted down an incline on Mount Keira coal mines. The truck was capized, throwing out the driver, John Rawnsley, and his two sons, one of whom was killed on the spot. Rawnsley had one leg broken.

A seam of rock salt, four feet thick, has been discovered about eleven miles from Stone, by Dr. Creed, who has applied to the Minister for Lands for a lease of the land in order to work it.

There have been calamitous floods on the Bellinger and Namacucca rivers. At the Namacucca, a woman named O'Kouye was drowned, with both her children, a few days since.

The tenth annual meeting of the New South Wales **Postal Association** commenced on the 23rd November.

On Sunday, the 26th of November, at about 2 p.m., an amendment of the Postmaster-General's Commission took the first prize at 1000 yards, with the same number of points as he made at the same range last year, namely, 24 out of a possible 28—a score never yet equalled here; Mr. Brownlow taking the second prize with 23 points.

In the International Match, the Englishmen were ten points, Australia being second, Scotland third, and Ireland fourth.

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A motion in favour of reducing the upset price of Crown lands at auction has been agreed to by the Legislative Assembly.

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## FROM 11TH TO 17TH NOVEMBER.

**Members** body have determined to erect, at Goulburn, a monument to the Rev. W. Ross, Presbyterian clergyman, who was one of their body, as a record of their appreciation of his virtues and services. The late Mr. Ross was a man universally respected and beloved.

Spirited efforts are now being made at Kiama to open an export butter trade with England.

Recently an old man, named James Duffy, died in the Clarence district, from the effects of a fall from a horse.

At Midgeclough, near Hay, an unfortunate white man was found, on the 28th October, who had hung himself in the bush. His name is not known.

Last Friday week, an old Trafalgar veteran, aged 90, named William Hollis, died at West Maitland. His faculties were unimpaired to the last.

The authorities from the Luminous and Petroleum companies have been tested at the Sydney Mint, and have been found to be very rich.

A man, named Patrick Tierney, met his death by drowning at the Little River, Newton Blyton, on the 2nd instant.

A little boy lost in the bush at Grenfell, last Wednesday week, was found on the 11th instant. He was alive and strong, but had been much stung by the insects.

On the 11th instant, a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Mona Vale, Pittwater, was accidentally drowned.

Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Sydney, from Melbourne, by the Rangitoto (a), which arrived last Monday morning. His Royal Highness visited the Gaol, for Noumen, on Wednesday last. He goes thence to Auckland, and so away to England.

It is understood that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon the harbour defences of Port Jackson have concluded their labours. They have sent in their report to the Government, but the nature of their recommendations has not yet transpired.

Last Sunday afternoon a man, named William Mandeville, died suddenly, at Waterloo, aged 30 years. Spine ripples have been found in the Two Mile Flat, near Mudgee.

A man, named Robert Collard, in the employ of Mr. Walker, of Knockin, near Lachlan, was drowned in the Hunter River, on Monday evening, the 7th instant.

On Monday last, there was a very high flood, at Moulamein, in the far west. At Wentworth the river was rising.

At Five Tree farm, near Wellington, a boy, named Ryan, was drowned last Monday evening.

John Warriner died at the Infirmary, on Tuesday last, of consumption, 50 years.

Mr. Thomas Dunlop committed suicide last Monday night at Galathara, near Narrabeen, by taking strichine.

The dead body of a serving man, about 60 years of age, was discovered in a house on Bomboiie Plain, on the 10th instant, and it was apparent that he had been a case of suicide.

A child, named James Thomas Molloy, 8 years old, son of Patrick and Mary Molloy of this town, was drowned last Monday forenoon, in the South Creek, under the Fitteron Bridge.

It is understood that the Government have accepted the offer of the reclamation of a portion of the Blackwater Swamp. The offer of the Gaol, for Noumen, will be made with first adjacent to Pyrmont, and will be filled in from the land. It is in contemplation to reclaim the remainder by the deposit of silt dredged up from the harbour.

Considerable improvements are being made at the Railway Station at Newtown, and in the parts immediately adjacent thereto.

The future Governor's Salary Reduction Bill has been rejected by the Legislative Council.

## FROM 15TH TO 30TH NOVEMBER.

The foundation stone of a new Oldfellow's Hall was laid in Elizabeth-street South, on the 19th instant, by the Hon. J. Sutherland, the Minister for Works and the Past Provincial Grand Master of the Oddfellows' Order.

The line of Orange are making strenuous exertions to get the Western Railway line extended to their fertile district.

Rain has been very prevalent lately throughout the colony, in the course of which the policy of the Government was the subject of severe comment, and it was alleged that the object of the Treasurer in making this motion was not to respect but to evade the fulfilment of his obligations. It may be inferred that the intention was to amend the Act, inasmuch as the Treasurer has taken credit in his Ways and Means for the increased revenue which it is anticipated will result from the proposed amendment. But the tardy pace at which business has progressed did not justify any sanguine expectation that a decision would be arrived at in regard to the proposed new bill before the present Act would cease to operate. And, moreover, it is asserted with confidence that the Treasurer will be disappointed in his additional revenue from this source, inasmuch as the House is unfavourable to a continuance of the duties relating to legacies and successions. It is a disputed point whether a majority will be found to extend the operation of the Act in other respects. Under all the circumstances, the House declined to suspend its standing orders.

When the Treasurer made his financial statement six weeks ago, he proposed to secure a credit balance at the end of 1871 by borrowing to cover the annual payment on account of the deficit loan, of which another sum of £10,000 will fall due on the 1st January next. It is doubtful whether the House will consent to the Government borrowing to meet this engagement. The measurement duties have been already rejected. The suggested income tax has no chance of success. It is thought by some to have been put forward only as a suggestion of a disagreeable alternative. The specific duties, it is acknowledged, will be insufficient to meet the revenue required.

The Government have availed themselves of retaining a portion of the ad valorem duties which were pledged to abolish. The vote of Wednesday, when the House, by a majority of 26 to 22, declined to suspend the Standing Orders, was indicative of distrust. It may thus be seen that the position of the Ministry is inexcuseable, and that the foregoing facts give strong indications of a political crisis. The cheers and counter cheers which followed this last reverse showed the warmth of party feeling.

The Treasurer met the defeat by giving notice of his intention to move on the following day for leave to introduce his promised bill to amend the Stamp Duties Act; but when Mr. Speaker took the chair yesterday, the Premier moved the adjournment till Tuesday next, in order that his colleagues and himself might consider their position. Mr. Cowper promised that when honourable members again met they should be fully informed of the intention of the Government.

The Future Governor's Salary Reduction Bill was carried through the Assembly on the 18th

Mrs. Quinn, of Glenglin, near Tamworth, died suddenly on Monday last, the result of poison.

Mr. H. H. H. Jones, of Juniper Point, near Tucuna, embezzled a large sum of money, and was carried to read it a second time "that day six months."

Mr. Forster, who a short time since was Minister for Lands in the present Administration, moved on the 15th ultimo a resolution affirming that it is desirable that the upset price of Crown lands should be reduced, and that, with a view to offer increased facilities for the settlement and improvement of the country, a bill be passed. Last week this resolution was carried, in opposition to the Government, by a majority of 19 to 15.

The buildings of the School of Industry, in Macquarie-street, are to be removed, and the institution planted elsewhere, in some more suitable locality. The necessary Act has been passed by the Legislature.

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The remains of the body of a drowned man have been found at Wanga Wanga.

The citizens of Sydney are taking an unusual interest in the municipal elections.

## PARLIAMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

**Future Governor's Salary Bill.**—The Future Governor's Salary Bill, providing for the reduction of salaries from £7000 to £5000, was read a first time.

**Books received from England.**—On the motion of Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the question of assigning places in the Council Chamber to the marble busts of the late Messrs. James Macleay and John Blaxland was referred to the Standing Orders Committee.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

**Governor's Salary Reduction Bill.**—Mr. RICHARDSON moved the second reading of the Future Governor's Salary Bill, providing for the reduction of salaries, from £7000 to £5000, to be agreed to by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. COOPER moved, that the bill be referred to a committee of three to consider the same.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

**Military for the Colony.**—In answer to a question, Mr. SALMONS said the Government had neither made application nor did they intend to make application to the Imperial Government, for a regiment of 1200 men, to be stationed on service in New South Wales, an expense to be borne by this colony.

The correspondence on this subject already before Parliament would explain why such an application was not made.

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## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

When men begin to pull at the public purse they lose all conscience, and the most selfish schemes are devised under a thin coating of patriotism. Whenever the nation's money is given away the gift is sure to be abused, and the public vigilance is always required to check such abuses. Under a cover of patronising local industry, many schemes for some aggrandisement will be launched. Those who have a property to sell, or who want to get employment at wages beyond their worth, will work the oracle with enthusiasm, and any scheme for giving bounties, will receive a ready audience. Still it would be better than altering the tariff in any view to protection, because it would not distract the attention of the country, or discourage the use of the port. We should pay for our experiments, but we should make the payment direct, we should know how much it costs, and where the money goes to, and we should be in possession of some figures to show how far the money purchased its value.

It is remarkable that we can have protection in any shape without paying for it. It costs us less to do this thing and it is better for us, than we should know, that cost is the secret disguised. If we protect by means of a tariff, no particular sum of money will appear on the Estimates as the cost of encouraging local industry, but none the less will the sum have been really paid. We cannot divert industry from its natural course, or artificially enhance the price of securities without thereby placing a tax on some or all of the commanding. And in the view of those articles that are not of general consumption, or not of the tax a special one. We make the consumers of a particular article pay the loss incurred in the establishment of that particular industry. But if industries are to be encouraged for national purposes, it should be paid out of the public purse, and not out of individual purses. And this is the most important, just in limited communities where it is impossible to develop every kind of industry, and where a tariff tax would in many cases simply be a class taxation on special sets of consumers, and often devolving upon them in a way which would prevent their redistribution by the burden upon others.

The application of the bounty system, if ever it comes to be practised by a fair inquiry into the merits of experiments, will be that it is to be applied. We have at present no Department of Trade, and little or no public information as to trade. The real facts as to colonial industry have never been sufficiently inquired into or disclosed. Vague statements and general assertions, coming mostly from interested parties, are the food that nourishes public opinion, and the food that weakens those who turn themselves to understand anything out of the ranks of their own business. The industry of the colony has never formed a subject of thorough official investigation, and at the present time any legislation intended to patronise it will be adopted in the dark. The effect of the ad valorem duties, for instance, on the industry of the colony has never been inquired into by the government, and one in a position to state, with confidence, data of a known set of facts, what will be the effect of the proposed specific duties. We experiment at hazard, and generally except the results the declarations made by the most members of the community.

(Sydney Morning Herald, November 25.)

## MONETARY AND MERCANTILE REVIEW.

Two four weeks which have elapsed since the departure of the November mail have not brought about any change upon the position of affairs as then reported. No alteration has occurred in the money market, and the discount rates close the same as last month. The quarterly statements of nine banks of issue for the quarter ending November 30, in this city show that for the quarter ending October 31, the amount of note circulation was £60,000,000. The sum in balance held at the same date amounted to £1,420,000. Amount of deposits, £6,123,299. As compared with the returns for the same quarter of 1869, the note circulation shows an increase of £377,975; deposits, a decrease of £42,161; and bullion, an increase of £122,591. The excess of this amount over the amount of note in the colony at the date of the departure of last mail still exists. Changes in the Customs' duties would at any time tend to unsettle the markets, irrespective of any effect a war in Europe might exercise, or of dullness arising from an oversupply of merchandise. The result of the proposal to the Government to increase the revenue have now been felt for six weeks, and the solution of the difficulty appears at distant. The monetary and fiscal duties, and the pressing ahead awaiting shipment, and should be allowed to make a charge sufficient to reimburse them.

a rate of £1 took place, and sellers now ask £2. City were dull at 8. Joint Stock met an improved demand, at from £4 to 6d. No business has been done in New Zealand since the half-yearly meeting, when a report was submitted showing net profits for the six months ending 30th September amounting to £1,000,000, and when £1,000,000, £100,000 from previous account, left £1,025,151 £100,000 available for distribution. A dividend and bonus, equal to 7 per cent, for the six months, was declared, and credit balance of £7,744 11s. 7d. carried to next account. The only transaction in Union was a forced sale by auction, when a parson changed hands at 4s. In some shares there is hardly anything to report, as nothing was quoted but a few Hawaianas. Buyers of shares are in a minority, and the price of shares to Sydney Fire, which is the ruling rate; the only other sales were General at 38s. Mining companies have not met with much attention. Peak Downs Copper advanced to last month's quotation and afterwards relaxed to that figure. Gold shares were not dealt in. The strike at the Works of the Miner's name has terminated and the stock is now held in the hands of the company. A joint stock company, called the Wyndham Gold Company, has been formed to work 25 acres of ground at Adelong, capital £20,000, in shares of £1 each. Bidders are saleable at quotations. Business has been done in New South Wales terminable, City of Sydney Corporation bonds, and Balmain Municipal Bills due 1874, and Queensland Treasury Bills, were taken at 100%.

The following table exhibits the state of the markets at close:—

COMPANIES.		(Capital).	Capital paid up.	Share up.	Closing Price.
<b>BANKS.</b>					
Australian...	£1,200,000.	£1,200,000.	£40.	33.	
Commercial...	400,000.	400,000.	20.	25.	
City...	300,000.	200,000.	10.	10.	
Joint Stock...	4,454,456.	4,454,456.	8.	81.	82.
New Zealand...	1,000,000.	1,000,000.	2.	100.	100.
North Australia...	500,000.	500,000.	2.	45.	45.
Mercurial...	120,000.	120,000.	10.	10.	
<b>STEAM.</b>					
Chesapeake and Richmond, Ltd.	250,000.	250,000.	20.	14.	
Ditto, New...	8,761.	8,761.	10.	10.	
Hunter River...	55,000.	55,000.	10.	10.	
United...	37,000.	37,000.	5.	5.	
<b>INSURANCE.</b>					
General...	600,000.	18,000.	14.	38.	
New South Wales Marine...	130,000.	13,000.	11.	11.	
Pacific Fire and Marine...	1,000,000.	51,742.	5.	52.	
State Marine...	200,000.	200,000.	10.	10.	
Southern...	1,000,000.	100,000.	1.	24.	
United...	500,000.	25,000.	1.	1.	
<b>MINING.</b>					
Bull Coal...	25,000.	25,000.	10.	12.	
Ditto, preferential...	8,426.	8,426.	1.	21.	21.
Freeport Copper...	100,000.	100,000.	1.	10.	
Glendenning...	100,000.	100,000.	1.	10.	
Waledore Coal...	20,000.	20,000.	10.	10.	
Waran...	60,000.	59,878.	5.	6.	
Wauchope...	20,000.	20,000.	7.	7.	
Wauchope, proprie...	20,000.	20,000.	7.	7.	
Victorian Tin & Copper Co...	30,000.	30,000.	1.	34.	
Trankey & Co...	20,000.	20,000.	1.	34.	
Woolgoolga Lead...	20,000.	20,000.	1.	12.	
Woolgoolga, preferential...	20,000.	10,000.	1.	12.	
<b>SHIPPING.</b>					
Gaslight, Oil...	100,000.	100,000.	6.	123.	
Ditto, New...	30,000.	30,000.	5.	12.	
Fyrmore, Bridge...	20,000.	20,000.	5.	12.	
Glendenning...	20,000.	20,000.	5.	12.	
North-Western...	20,000.	20,000.	5.	12.	
Ditto, preferential...	20,000.	20,000.	5.	12.	
<b>DEBTOR'S.</b>					
N. S. W. terminable...	1,750,000.	151,971.	97.	3.	
Ditto, Bills...	2,450,000.	250,000.	10.	10.	
Freeport Copper...	100,000.	100,000.	1.	21.	21.
Glendenning...	100,000.	100,000.	1.	10.	
Waledore Coal...	22,000.	21,872.	8.	10.	
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Gaslight, Oil...	100,000.	100,000.	6.	123.	
Ditto, New...	30,000.	30,000.	5		

## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GREENFELL.

THURSDAY.

The foundation stone of the new Presbyterian church and building at Grenfell was laid yesterday by Miss Kirkpatrick, in the presence of upwards of five hundred persons. A handsome collection was laid on the stone.

GRAFTON.

THURSDAY.

The steamer Grafton arrived this afternoon, and sails on Saturday morning.

Wind, N.W., fine.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The Assembly rejected Mr. King's bill for repealing the gold escort duty.

Mr. Lilley's bill to repeal the two-thirds clause is under debate, and is likely to be lengthy.

LAUNCESTON.

THURSDAY.

Charles Gamb, merchant, who died on his schedule lately for £10,000, was arrested to-day on charges of embezzling money two years ago, whilst clerk to Fysh and Co.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The Treasurer yesterday laid on the table the particulars received from Captain Gilmore of the steamer Australia, which passed through the Suez Canal; the engines are built on the compound principle, and compared with ordinary engines, only half as much fuel is required.

An anti-immigration league has been formed at Ballarat; the members are taking active measures to promulgate their principles.

The University authorities acknowledge having passed two law students in mistake.

The bar gave a lunch to Mr. Fellowes on Saturday next.

The Mayor gave a lunch to the officers of the Bellinguppe to-day, at the Town-hall.

Powman was tried for obtaining money under false pretences, and the jury retured at 8 o'clock to consider their verdict.

The Ballarat races. The Telegraph Stakes were won by Vulcan; with Amethyst second; the Horatio Race was won by Vulcan. The Ballarat Cup-Croydon, 1st Dutchman and Doctor a dead heat for second place; Nimbloof, 4. Croydon won by a length. The Corner Stakes were taken by Ramper, and the Scour by Delhi. The attendance on the course was good.

The barley harvest has commenced in the north-west; the crops are generally good.

QUEENSLIFFE.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Rutland, American ship, from Sellerham.

SAILED.—At 5 p.m. City of Adelaide (s.), and at 3 p.m. Macedon (s.) for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Hutton died last night.

An amendment was made in the Land Bill by the Council to dispense with the residence clause, and give the fee simple at the end of the four years, instead of nine; only requiring improvements to the extent of 10c. per acre, instead of 16c.; and that much of the land shall be ploughed or cultivated. The Assembly are not likely to accept these amendments.

The Hon. Mr. and Miss Manners-Burton are passengers on Adalia.

The Pacific is ordered on to Melbourne.

ARRIVED.—Ernestine, from Lavatwick.

FEDERAL UNION.

[CULLOUGH.]

To Sir James M'Cullough, the present Premier of Victoria, we are indebted for the first step in the direction of federal union. In his address, some months ago, to the electors of Mornington, upon forming his Administration, there is the following sentence:—"The federation of the Australian colonies is a subject of growing importance, and the Government will heartily co-operate with any or all of the other colonies, in order to secure the advantages of union on many points of common interest."

Sir James appears to have been thoroughly in earnest, for he shortly afterwards advised and obtained the appointment of a Royal Commission. Meanwhile, the passage we have quoted had formed the text of a *Times* article, in which the political unity of the Australian colonies is warmly advocated. Other leading home journals have followed in a similar strain. As if to confirm the view taken by the English Press, the first report of the Victorian Commission has appeared. The Commissioners are equally sanguine as to the good results that would attend the political unity of the colonies. Until now, in common, probably, with by far the greater number of the colonists, and certainly the major portion of the Press, we have regarded all projects of the kind as visionary in the extreme, and visionary in the imaginative, not the prophetic sense. But since the topic is being discussed with so much earnestness both at home and abroad, continued indifference might be taken for agreement.

The Royal Commission states its case under three heads: 1. The advantages of Federal Union; 2. The best means of effecting a union; and 3. The neutrality of the colonies in war. This division fails to grapple with the difficulties of the subject. It evades by tacitly assuming the major premises of the argument. The primary proposition is not the advantages, but the *possibility* of union. If the latter be not demonstrable, a glowing description of the former might be spurious. The feasibility of union is taken for granted. We do not think it could be proved. Indeed, even a superficial glance at the obstacles in the way in the case of settlements at once so boundless in extent and so scant of population should dismiss for many years to come the hope of any Confederation worthy of the name.

It is easy to repeat upon the title that "Union is Strength." But a union of the Australian colonies, and certainly the major portion of the Press, have regarded all projects of the kind as visionary in the extreme, and visionary in the imaginative, not the prophetic sense. But since the topic is being discussed with so much earnestness both at home and abroad, continued indifference might be taken for agreement.

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There is another side to the picture presented by the commission. If the advantage of confederation could be proved, there is a large *degree* of increased responsibility. The *Times* thinks forth what would be expected from us.

England can have no reason to dread a movement in this direction. . . . It would tend at once to relieve the mother country of unnecessary and grievous burdens, and to develop among the colonies a manly spirit of self-reliance and a becoming national pride." Again, "circumstances are quite conceivable in which the safety of the British settlements in the Southern seas could be effectually secured only by the coalesced forces and confederate spirit of the colonies." So that with union would come a large measure of responsibility for external defence, without involving the means. If a confederate force could be put up for a puzzling question would arise. Where should be the headquarters of such a force? In the event of threatened peril, should the Australian fleet rendezvous in Port Jackson, Queen'scliff, Moreton Bay, or Kangaroo Island? The coast to be defended is not the same in the circumstances of the two countries.

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TATTERSALL'S.—A meeting of the members of Tattersall's Club was held last evening, for the settlement of the accounts of the last year. The attendance was not large, but a belief is entertained that the members of the club were present. The accounts of having been posted in the room gave a little animation to the business, and books were opened for the double Cup, and the Sydney Cup, but there were not many takers. The horses were closed for Tattersall's Cup yesterday, when the following horses were scratch'd: Sir William, The Baron, Little Dick, Amethyst, Highflyer, and Marake. The prizes won at the Homefield Meeting will be paid over that evening.

BOY SAVED FROM DROWNING.—As the half-tide 6 Dry Dock steamer was going up Water-vue Bay, on the evening of a dark and tempestuous day, Mr. J. G. Henshaw sprang over, swam to the steamer, and having held him by one arm, swam towards the steamer, with the other arm, when both were got safely on board, and the boy was safe. The boy was greatly distressed, and was greatly relieved, but secondarily affected, which is supposed to have arisen from being struck by the steamer's wheel.

THE HOMEFIELD MEETING.—The steamer

## WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

The mail steamer Grecian arrived on the 25th of November, and we are again in possession of advices two days in advance of contract time. The intelligence respecting our chief staple is chiefly derived from telegrams via India, which give us some information of the opening of the public sales in London, commencing on the 27th October last. The messages received through the public press quote the opening rates as equal to the closing prices of the previous series; but one or two telegrams forwarded by the same route to parties largely interested in the trade, give a more unfavourable account, and report lower prices at the commencement of the sales. Supposing the latter definition of the word "equal" to be true, the principal lots of mutton, &c., will be sold at prices ranging up to 6d. per lb. Sheepskins were in light supply, and sold freely at prices ranging up to 6d. per lb. for full woolled in fair average condition.

On the 23rd November Messrs. Mort and Co. held their first sale since the departure of the last outward mail. On this occasion they catalogued 850 bales; but sold only a very limited proportion of the various lots offered. The catalogue comprised a portion of the wool and mutton clip AG over Narrows, and the principal lots even then have compensated the grower for the great care and skill exhibited in getting up his wool. The sale of this particular clip comprised 35 bales of sheepskins, 100 bales of mutton, &c., and 1 bale of locks at 6d. per lb. The only other sales of any moment effected by Messrs. Mort and Co. were 111 lbs of mutton, 12 lbs of mutton, &c., and 12 lbs of locks at 6d. per lb. The sales under the heading of inferior tallow were sold for 2d. to 3d. 6d. per cwt. for each.

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 54 lots of hides, and sold nearly all. Three parcels of well-cured extra weight brought respectively 22s. 3d., 24s. 6d., and 26s. 6d. Several lots of good first-class heavy leathered 19s. 6d., 22s. 6d., and other parcels from 22s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. were disposed of at 17s. 6d. per cwt. The principal lots were—109 casks of mutton at 3s. 6d. and 28 casks of prime beef at 3s. 6d. per cwt. Other parcels sold for 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. per cwt. for two lots of mutton tallow, comprising respectively 6 and 15 casks each.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin sold 20 lots of hides, of which 66 extra weights brought 23s. 6d. each. Other parcels sold for 2s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. according to size and weight.

The sales first day of the month, 18s. 6d. per cwt. The principal lots were—109 casks of mutton at 3s. 6d. and 28 casks of prime beef at 3s. 6d. per cwt. Other parcels sold for 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. per cwt. for two lots of mutton tallow, comprising respectively 6 and 15 casks each.

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